

# SUGAR AND INFORMATION NEW

## HAWAII SUGAR IS IN HIGH POSITION

Further Details of Government Report Shows Islands Far In Lead

Further details of the important and valuable figures and comparisons contained in the department of commerce report on the cane sugar industry were received in the last mail and are further evidence of the high position that Hawaii holds in the comprehensive compilation on "agricultural, manufacturing and marketing costs in Hawaii, Porto Rico, Louisiana and Cuba."

Some of the summarized comparisons of yield and cost presented by the report which are of special interest are as follows, the figures being for the years 1915-16:

**Cane Per Acre**  
In Hawaii the average cane production per ton of cane harvested for mill was 43.92 tons; in Porto Rico, 20.45 tons; in Louisiana, 28.29 tons, and in Cuba, 21.22 tons.

**Cane Per Ton Sugar**  
In Hawaii an average of 8.14 tons of cane were required to produce one ton of sugar; in Porto Rico, 9.61 tons; in Louisiana, 13.06 tons and in Cuba, 13.48 tons.

**Sugar Per Ton Cane**  
In Hawaii the average yield of sugar per ton of cane harvested for mill was 27.66 pounds; in Porto Rico, 22.87 pounds; in Louisiana, 14.26 pounds, and in Cuba it was 22.07 pounds.

**Cost of Cane at Mill**  
In Hawaii the average cost of cane at mill was \$3.05 per ton; in Porto Rico, \$4.02; in Louisiana, \$3.27, and in Cuba, \$2.37.

**Price Paid Planters**  
The average price paid to outside planters or colonies for purchased cane in Hawaii was \$3.32; in Porto Rico, \$3.80; in Louisiana, \$4 and in Cuba, \$2.02.

**Cane Cost Per Ton Sugar**  
In Hawaii the average cost of the cane used to make 1 ton of sugar was \$37.95; in Porto Rico, \$41.65; in Louisiana, \$60.13 and in Cuba, \$20.56.

**Production Cost P. O. B. Factory**  
In Hawaii, the average cost of production, f. o. b. factory per ton of sugar was \$44.50, with a minimum cost of \$34.20 and a maximum of \$68.30.

**Cost of Marketing**  
For Hawaii the average marketing cost from the factory to delivery in the United States was \$2.34, for Porto Rico, \$4.27 and for Cuba \$5.46 per ton of sugar.

**Total Cost Delivered**  
Per pound of sugar delivered in the United States, the average cost of Hawaiian sugar was 26.97 cents, for Porto Rico 28.28 cents, for Louisiana 39.75 cents, and for Cuba 1.79 cents, exclusive of duty. Adding the rate of duty paid on Cuban sugar, 1.0048 cents per pound, the cost of Cuban sugar delivered in the United States was 2.7938 cents per pound. For the year of these costs, 1916, the average wholesale selling price of 96-degree raw sugar was 3.34 cents; of refined granulated, 4.71 cents, while the average retail price was 5.29 cents per pound.

**Cost of Fertilization**  
Fertilizing of cane in Hawaii on all plantations cost an average of \$42.63 per acre and ninety-five cents per ton of cane. In Porto Rico the average cost was \$32.28 per acre and thirty-five cents per ton of cane. In Cuba, the average cost was \$24.33 per acre and twenty cents per ton of cane.

**Cost of Irrigation**  
Irrigating cane in Hawaii for all the plantations requiring it cost an average of \$47.91 per acre and \$1.42 per ton of cane. In Porto Rico irrigation cost an average of \$15.76 per acre and sixty-three cents per ton of cane for plantations using it. In Cuba irrigation upon the small number of plantations using it cost \$2.18 per acre and eight cents per ton of cane.

**Cost of Planting**  
Planting cane in Hawaii cost an average of \$17.75 per acre and forty cents per ton of cane. In Porto Rico it was \$14.40 per acre and sixty-one cents per ton of cane. In Cuba it was \$4.24 per acre and twenty cents per ton of cane.

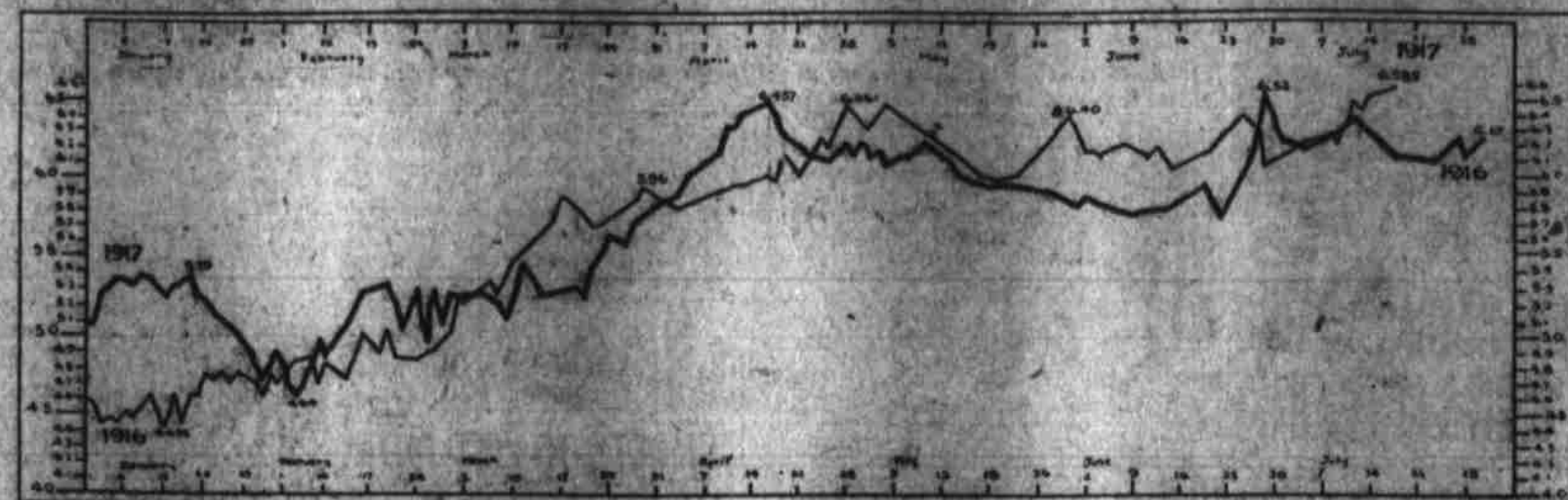
**Cost of Cultivation**  
Cultivating cane in Hawaii cost an average of \$30.09 per acre and sixty-seven cents per ton of cane. In Porto Rico it cost an average of \$13.82 per acre and fifty-nine cents per ton of cane. In Cuba it cost an average of \$7.85 per acre and thirty-six cents per ton of cane.

**Cost of Harvesting**  
Harvesting cane in Hawaii cost an average of \$16.53 per acre and eighty-two cents per ton of cane. In Porto Rico it cost an average of \$16.05 per acre and sixty-nine cents per ton of cane. In Cuba it cost an average of \$24.83 per acre and \$1.13 per ton of cane.

**Period of Growth**  
In Hawaii the period of growth of cane from its planting or cutting back to its harvesting averages about 640 days, or over twenty-one months. In Porto Rico about two-thirds of the cane has a twelve months' growth and one-third eighteen months' growth; in Louisiana it has a nine months' growth; in Cuba a twelve months' growth.

In considering the above figures of the cost of production it must be borne in mind that the period which they cover was one in which the selling price of sugar was at such a low level that producers eliminated every possible element of cost that could be dispensed with. These figures probably represent therefore the lowest possible cost at which sugar could be produced over a limited period, eliminating certain factors of cost already referred to. It is not likely that such low records could be maintained over any extended period in view of the necessity for more liberal expenditures for better methods and fertilization than prevailed during this particular period.

BELOW is a chart showing the range of the Hawaiian basis price for raw sugar in New York for the first seven months of 1916 compared with the quotation to date this year. The heavy black line indicates the fluctuations in the 1917 quotation while the lighter line shows the price range for the same period last year. The figures at the right and the left of the chart show the price in cents per pound.



## HAWAII JAPANESE MISERABLY TREATED THINKS SUGAR MAN

Author of Articles in Nippon Journal Feels Depressed At Sight of Condition of Countrymen in This Territory

There is apparently no way of checking the hoodlum knacker who seems to think it clever and popular to rush into print with false statements and wailing sympathy for others whom he declares are being mistreated.

The following news despatch is being given circulation throughout the world by The Associated Press in the belief that the man interviewed is a responsible party.

When Mr. Tetsu Maki was in the islands and where he made his observations of conditions on Hawaiian plantations is hard at this time to determine. He apparently has no knowledge of the bonus system of wages being enjoyed by Japanese, as well as other laborers, on Hawaiian plantations nor did he investigate either the rigidity with which sanitary, police and housing control is exercised in plantation camps nor the efforts made by plantation managers in welfare work to provide not only wholesome living conditions and the best of medical attention for their men but opportunity for pleasure and recreation as well.

Nowhere in the world, either in Japan or out of it, are Japanese laborers as well-treated, as prosperous, or living under as excellent conditions as they are today in the Hawaiian Islands on Hawaiian sugar plantations.

The deposits in Japanese banks show this to be true, the steady stream of gold sent back to their native land shows it, the content of the Japanese themselves shows it and the statements of their commercial and government representatives in Hawaii verify this fact. The despatch follows:

(By The Associated Press)  
TOKIO, July 12.—Starvation or emigration are the alternatives before the Japanese masses in view of their increasing numbers and the restricted area of arable land in Japan, according to Tetsu Maki, a sugar manufacturer, who recently contributed five articles to the "Jiji," Japan's foreign trade is by no means capable, he thinks, of sustaining the whole increase of the nation, and emigration is therefore necessary.

He visited the Japanese in Hawaii, Peru and Brazil and was depressed at the sight of their miserable condition. He concentrates three causes which handicap the Japanese emigrant. The first is lack of the pioneer spirit on the part of the emigrants; the second is the unwelcome of emigration companies and the third is the lack of guidance and support by the government.

Japanese emigrants, in fact, are simply thrown abroad. He regards South America as the best field for Japanese emigration.

Scarcity of obtaining exact information. One of the most important of such items is the rental cost of land, which is not given for those companies owning the lands on which their cane is grown. This of course is an important element of cost, especially for the large producing companies which as a rule own their cane land outright. Another item which some companies do not cover in their reports is depreciation of buildings and equipment. Certain companies derive a small part of their revenues from activities other than the production of sugar, such as the operation of railways or sales of water and other power. Such revenues it has not been feasible to separate. The report, therefore, does not attempt to give a scientifically exact statement of the cost of sugar production, but presents a mass of statistical and other information which is interesting and useful for purposes of comparison.

## FEVERISH BUYING STOPS SUDDENLY

New York Sugar Market Quiets Down After Flurry of Last Month

The rapid rise in the raw sugar price that started late in June when submarine destruction of sugar cargoes forced the British commission to become a heavy buyer in the New York market, was followed by a slight receding and a quiet market according to the report of the New York correspondent of a local sugar house received by last mail.

This writer, describing conditions under date of July 6, notes that the buying fever dropped down but that the British commission was still a heavy purchaser of Cuban sugar at a lower figure. Anticipation of the repeal of the drawback provision and uncertainty as to the federal government's food control program as to sugar, has caused a drop in the domestic demand for both raw and refined according to this report.

Hawaiian basis quotation for the period covered in the letter were June 27, 6.14 cents; June 28, 6.41; June 29, 6.52; July 2, 6.27; July 5, 6.22, and July 6, 6.23. The letter follows:

"After the flurry of last and the early part of this week market has quieted down very much. After Cuban has climbed to 5 1/2 cents C. & F. the buying fever subsided an entirely as it had commenced with the same result. Cuban became anxious sellers and offered liberal quantities at 5 1/2 cents."

"Yesterday the American paid 5 1/2 cents for 5000 bags late July shipment and Howell got 10,000 bags prompt Porto Rico at 6.20 cents C. I. F."

"Today the American bought 10,000 bags Cuban July shipment at 5 1/2 cents C. & F. for New Orleans delivery and from 40,000 to 50,000 bags July shipment with Boston and Philadelphia options at 5 1/2 cents C. & F. also 10,000 bags Porto Rico prompt shipment at 6.25 cents C. I. F."

British Still Buying  
"It is said that the British commission has been buying Cuban within the past day or two at 4.90 cents C. & F. and that they are still buyers."

"So long as freight remains as high as they are at present, viz., forty-five cents per one hundred pounds, Cuban North Side to New York this price is considerably better than is being offered here and affords a sustaining incentive to those who otherwise might be in a disappointing situation."

"If the efforts of the administration have the effect anticipated we may count upon a drastic curtailment in consumption and if the drawback privilege is to be revoked refiners will have to cut down millings."

Cuba May Equal Last Year  
"The number of Central still operating in Cuba is estimated at fifteen and the production of sugar quite likely to reach the output of last year."

"Cuban figures for week ending June 30 are:

	Himely	Gum
Receipts (six ports)	13,590 tons	34,755 tons
Exports	11,177 "	60,904 "
Stock	528,025 "	698,233 "

"There is little doubt that, wherever in Cuba sufficient labor is procurable, all the cane that can be ground profitably will be milled as far as to get the satisfactory prices for sugar now prevailing."

Demand For Refined Drops  
"After the buying of last week the demand for refined has dropped to very small proportions which may be only a temporary phenomenon, but it is rather disconcerting to those who had thought a big buying movement was under way."

"There is no doubt the uncertainty due to Food Control activities in Washington disposes the large buyers to conservatism and they will probably wait for more definite information before committing themselves."

"For refined sugar for export 7 1/2 cents a ton is asked but not more than seven cents has so far been paid. This high export price is, of course, due to the proposed abolition of the drawback and is no doubt, in some cases at least,

## SUGAR QUOTATION HOLDS UP WELL

Comparison of Price Changes This Year With 1916 Is Favorable

Hawaiian basis quotations for raws in the New York market have held well up to the level of last year during the first six months of this year as the following table of comparative quotations shows:

**RAW SUGAR QUOTATION**  
New York Market  
HAWAIIAN BASIS—CENTS PER POUND

	January 1917	January 1916
1	5.08	4.29
2	5.07	4.28
3	5.06	4.27
4	5.05	4.26
5	5.04	4.25
6	5.03	4.24
7	5.02	4.23
8	5.01	4.22
9	5.00	4.21
10	4.99	4.20
11	4.98	4.19
12	4.97	4.18
13	4.96	4.17
14	4.95	4.16
15	4.94	4.15
16	4.93	4.14
17	4.92	4.13
18	4.91	4.12
19	4.90	4.11
20	4.89	4.10
21	4.88	4.09
22	4.87	4.08
23	4.86	4.07
24	4.85	4.06
25	4.84	4.05
26	4.83	4.04
27	4.82	4.03
28	4.81	4.02
29	4.80	4.01
30	4.79	4.00

	February	February
1	4.70	4.70
2	4.69	4.69
3	4.68	4.68
4	4.67	4.67
5	4.66	4.66
6	4.65	4.65
7	4.64	4.64
8	4.63	4.63
9	4.62	4.62
10	4.61	4.61
11	4.60	4.60
12	4.59	4.59
13	4.58	4.58
14	4.57	4.57
15	4.56	4.56
16	4.55	4.55
17	4.54	4.54
18	4.53	4.53
19	4.52	4.52
20	4.51	4.51
21	4.50	4.50
22	4.49	4.49
23	4.48	4.48
24	4.47	4.47
25	4.46	4.46
26	4.45	4.45
27	4.44	4.44
28	4.43	4.43
29	4.42	4.42
30	4.41	4.41

	March	March
1	4.35	4.35
2	4.34	4.34
3	4.33	4.33
4	4.32	4.32
5	4.31	4.31
6	4.30	4.30
7	4.29	4.29
8	4.28	4.28
9	4.27	4.27
10	4.26	4.26
11	4.25	4.25
12	4.24	4.24
13	4.23	4.23
14	4.22	4.22
15	4.21	4.21
16	4.20	4.20
17	4.19	4.19
18	4.18	4.18
19	4.17	4.17
20	4.16	4.16
21	4.15	4.15
22	4.14	4.14
23	4.13	4.13
24	4.12	4.12
25	4.11	4.11
26	4.10	4.10
27	4.09	4.09
28	4.08	4.08
29	4.07	4.07
30	4.06	4.06

	April	April
1	3.90	3.90
2	3.89	3.89
3	3.88	3.88
4	3.87	3.87
5	3.86	3.86
6	3.85	3.85
7	3.84	3.84
8	3.83	3.83
9	3.82	3.82
10	3.81	3.81
11	3.80	3.80
12	3.79	3.79
13	3.78	3.78
14	3.77	3.77
15	3.76	3.76
16	3.75	3.75
17	3.74	3.74
18	3.73	3.73
19	3.72	3.72
20	3.71	3.71
21	3.70	3.70
22	3.69	3.69
23	3.68	3.68
24	3.67	3.67
25	3.66	3.66
26	3.65	3.65
27	3.64	3.64
28	3.63	3.63
29	3.62	3.62
30	3.61	3.61

	May	May
1	3.24	3.24
2	3.23	3.23
3	3.22	3.22
4	3.21	3.21
5	3.20	3.20
6	3.19	3.19
7	3.18	3.18
8	3.17	3.17
9	3.16	3.16
10	3.15	3.15
11	3.14	3.14
12	3.13	3.13
13	3.12	3.12
14	3.11	3.11
15	3.10	3.10
16	3.09	3.09
17	3.08	3.08
18	3.07	3.07
19	3.06	3.06
20	3.05	3.05
21	3.04	3.04
22	3.03	3.03
23	3.02	3.02
24	3.01	3.01
25	3.00	3.00
26	2.99	2.99
27	2.98	2.98
28	2.97	2.97
29	2.96	2.96
30	2.95	2.95

	June	June
1	2.83	2.83
2	2.82	2.82
3	2.81	2.81
4	2.80	2.80
5	2.79	2.79
6	2.78	2.78
7	2.77	2.77
8	2.76	2.76
9	2.75	2.75
10	2.74	2.74
11	2.73	2.73
12	2.72	2.72
13	2.71	2.71
14	2.70	2.70
15	2.69	2.69
16	2.68	2.68
17	2.67	2.67
18	2.66	2.66
19	2.65	2.65
20	2.64	2.64
21	2.63	2.63
22	2.62	2.62
23	2.61	2.61
24	2.60	2.60
25	2.59	2.59
26	2.58	2.58
27	2.57	2.57
28	2.56	2.56
29	2.55	2.55
30	2.54	2.54

	July	July